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~~In Asphyxia from immersion in water,  
warmth, friction and the inflation of the~~

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~~Disorders of the mind~~

~~Dreaming — 2~~

~~Phantasms — 5~~

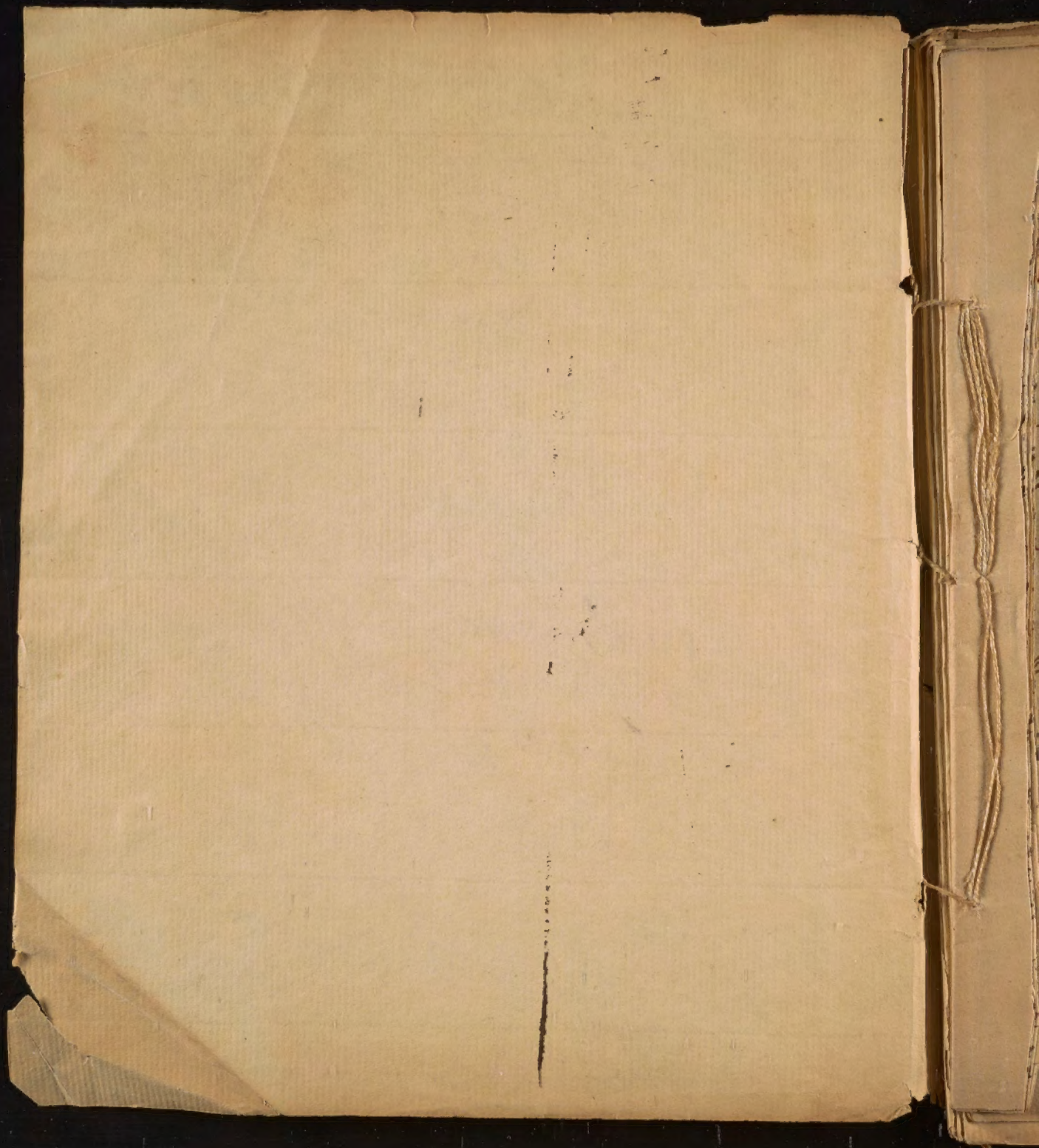
~~Absence of mind 7~~

~~Trance — 9~~

~~Syncope — 11~~

~~Asphyxia — 15.~~

on Syncope  
Asphyxia &  
Trance. —



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## Syncope or Fainting

Depends on a diminution or suspension of the motions of the heart.

Its Symptoms are - a loss of language and anxiety about the heart - giddiness dimness of sight, noise in the ears - quick, weak, or absent pulse - paleness, coldness of the hands & feet - cold sweat on the forehead - ~~a~~ a cessation or suspension of the animal functions of sense & motion. In recovering from Syncope, we sometimes observe great anxiety about the heart - vomiting, & convulsions. &c

Women are more subject to it

✓ They may be known ~~from~~ from  
being constant.

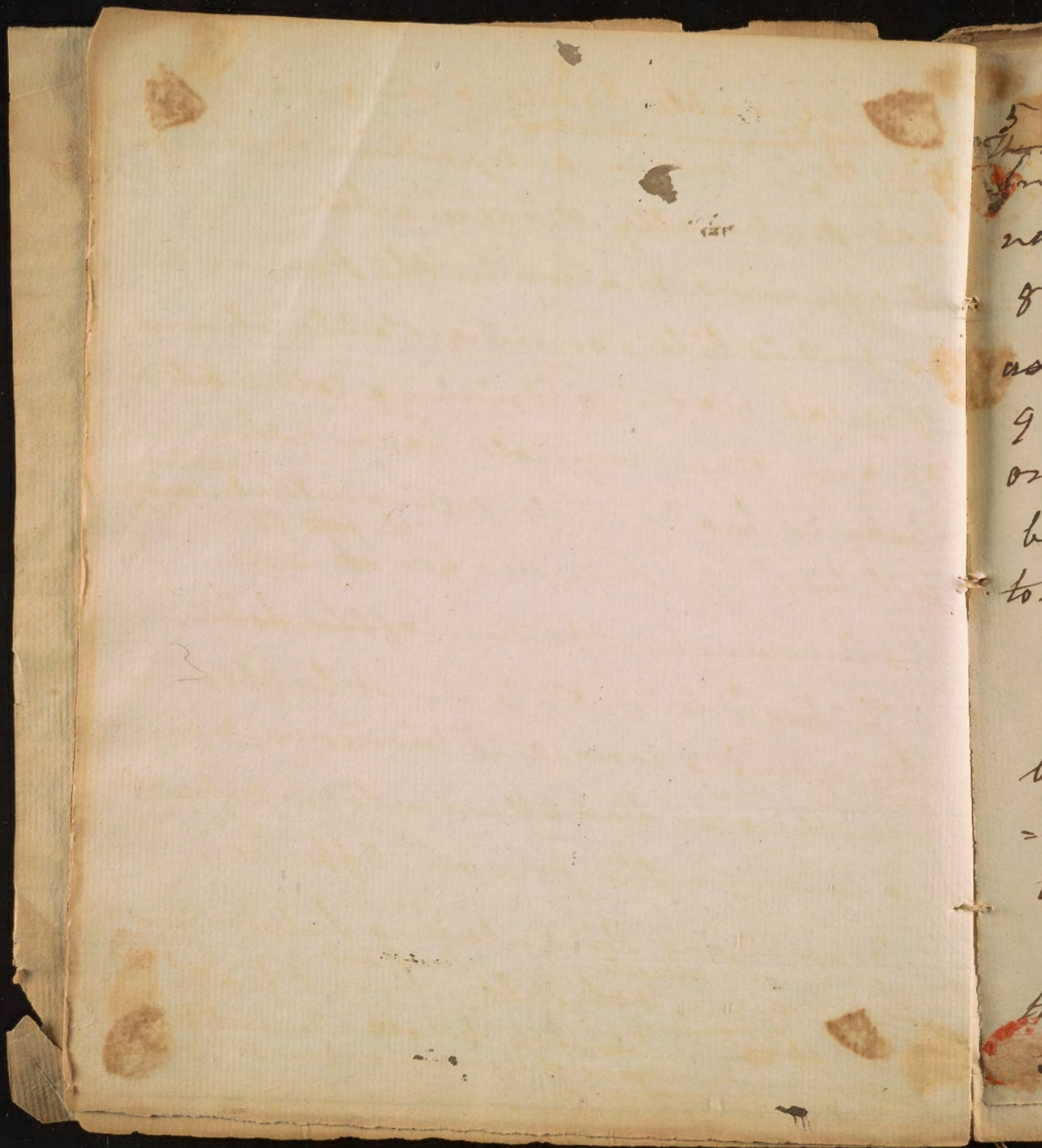
men. It is sometimes hereditary in families. It ~~does~~ does not shorten life.

I knew a man <sup>of 90 years of age.</sup> ~~DeBusscheville~~ who had <sup>been afflicted with it for forty years of his life.</sup> ~~it 40 years. He lived to be 90.~~

Its causes are local & general.

The first depend on aneurism, polypus & Dropsy & ossification of the heart, ~~or~~ <sup>blood</sup> or a disease of some of the large vessels which adjoin it. They are for the most part incurable. The general causes are such as act upon the whole system thro' the medium of the brain. They are 1 profuse hemorrhages by ~~act~~ nature or art.

- 2 Great irritation from any cause.
- 3 Sleepless pain, or the Apoplexy of it.
- 4 great emotions or strong passions.





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- 4 Frictions to the whole body.
  - 5 Stimulating Glysters & cataplasms to the feet. —
  - 6 Cold water sprinkled on the face.

These are the Remedies for fainting  
from its common Causes. <sup>When it is induced by</sup> ~~from~~ heat,  
it should be obviated by <sup>the</sup> warm Bath  
or warm water applied to the hands  
or feet. <sup>When by</sup> ~~from~~ Cold liquors by Laxatives  
in large doses, & frictions. <sup>All the</sup> ~~The~~ exciting  
causes of syncope <sup>should</sup> ~~be~~ be removed as  
speedily as possible. <sup>When from contusions,</sup> ~~When from contusions,~~  
<sup>bleeding is often necessary.</sup> ~~bleeding is often necessary.~~ To obviate the return of <sup>the</sup> ~~the~~ disease,  
the Remedies should be, 1 Exercise, and  
2 Cold Bath, & 3 A habit gradually acquired  
of resisting its exciting causes. <sup>When from</sup> ~~When from~~

✓ It is often difficult to distinguish this apparent  
state of death, from that which is real. The  
following marks have generally been relied upon  
for that purpose. 1 The absence of the ~~death~~ contracted  
and pallid face of death. 2 The absence of stiffness in  
the limbs. 3 The long Duration of Warmth upon the  
body after the death. ~~There is sometimes a transient~~  
~~It is necessary the heat should~~  
~~exit heat which succeeds the coldness of death~~  
Skin after death, which arises from its passage from  
the internal parts of the body <sup>where</sup> it sometimes  
exists in an accumulated state in the close of life,  
4 Sweats on any part of the body. 5 The discharge  
of Urine and Stool. ~~in~~ 6 The appearance of Vapor  
upon a looking glass held to the mouth. 7 The  
appearance of motion upon the surface of a  
tumbler of water placed upon the criciform Cartilage.  
Cartilage.

<sup>Life</sup> ~~most of these symptoms~~ <sup>Life</sup> Death may  
be <sup>suspended</sup> ~~suspended~~ with the absence of all these  
symptoms, and <sup>Death may be</sup> ~~real~~ where most of them  
take place.

Aphixia

This Disease consists of two grades - the first is  
~~This is a disease~~ ~~to~~ ~~in~~ ~~trance~~ commonly called a

Trance, in which the whole body ~~is~~ apparently  
 dies in this grade of aphixia, except the sense of hear-  
 ing and ~~except that portion of the brain in which the~~  
 mind resides, and which in consequence thereof

still retains some degree of activity. As the Disease

generally comes on in the close of a fit of

sickness, at a time when the thoughts are <sup>wholly</sup> directed

to the world of Spirits, the mind in a Trance

from the habit it has recently acquired, continues

to dwell upon the scenes of <sup>happiness or</sup> ~~misery~~ ~~travailing~~, ~~and~~

which it had anticipated, and which it ~~now~~

from its debilitated state <sup>it now</sup> supposes it to be present.

After such persons recover, they honestly relate

what they have ~~dreamed only~~, <sup>genuine</sup>

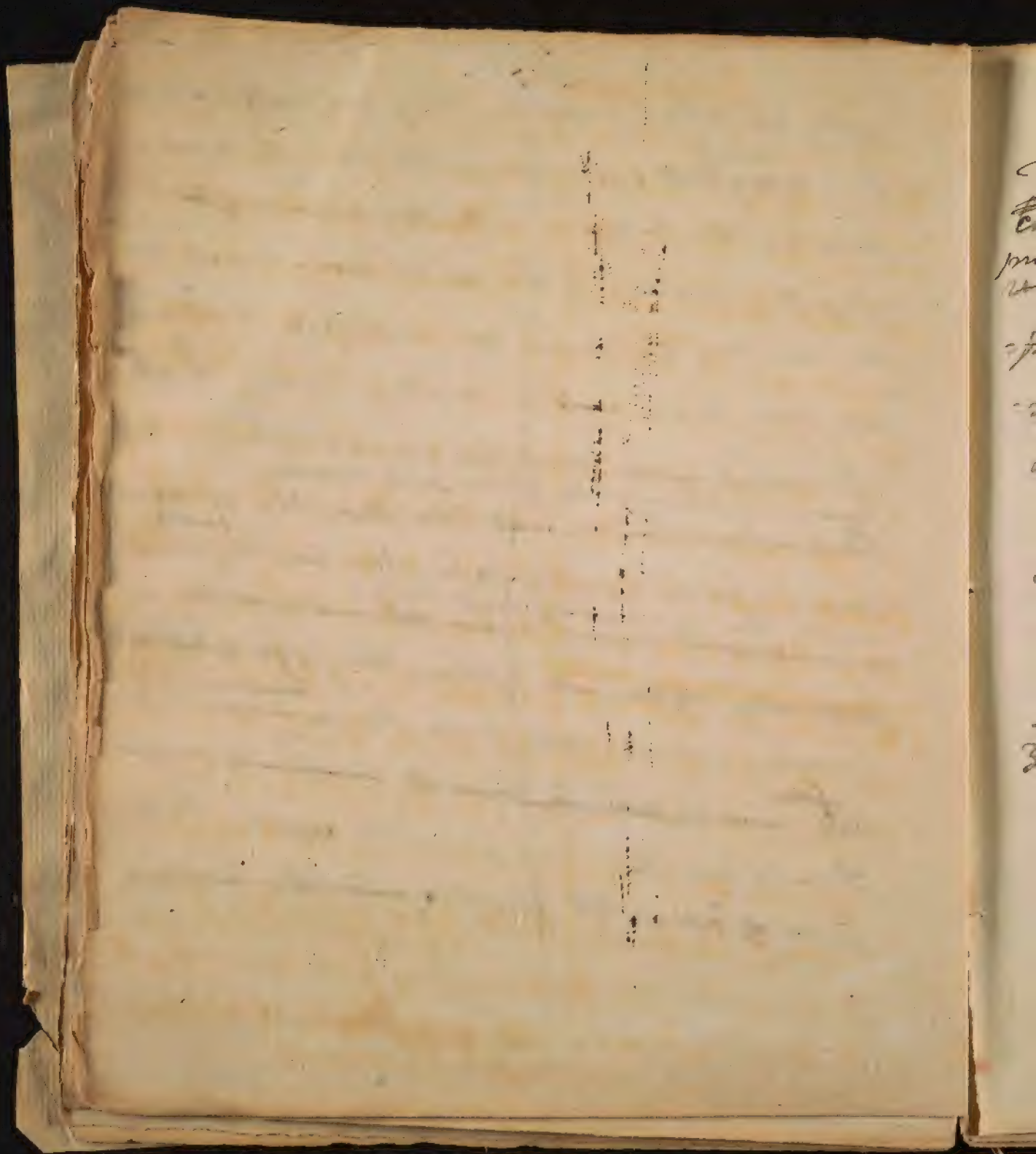
what they have ~~dreamed only~~, as visions, or

revelations, ~~and which they believe to be realities.~~

~~They~~ what they have dreamt, ~~only~~, or seen ~~as~~



only as phantasms. They are nothing but  
the <sup>vivid</sup> ~~consistent~~ exercises of the mind shut up as  
were in the brain. — ~~As the means of dete-~~  
~~-ting the existence of this~~ disease, and its reme-  
~~-dis are the same as for Aphasia, I shall~~  
~~mention them~~ in treating upon that  
~~The second mode.~~ Or if they are not induced by the  
previous thoughts of the sick person  
~~But where this is not the case, the convers-~~  
~~tions which usually take place in the room~~  
~~with the apparently dead body,~~ <sup>same</sup>  
~~in which a corpse is~~ ~~left is~~ ~~deposited~~ are  
generally often upon the ~~state of departed~~  
spirits, and which <sup>leaving being</sup> from the ~~unimpaired~~  
~~state unimpaired,~~ <sup>may</sup> ~~serve to~~ ~~unusually suggest~~  
them, for these are generally upon the  
state of departed spirits, ~~and the leaving~~



~~Asphyxia~~

The second grade of Asphyxia <sup>best function</sup>  
 consists of such an Absence of Motion as to  
 produce apparent <sup>more over never attended</sup> death. It is a lower grade of As-  
~~phyxia than a true Asphyxia~~  
~~in which it is attended with any exercise~~  
~~of mind, or if it be, they are not recollected after a~~ <sup>recovery.</sup>

Its causes are violent emotions or passions.

2 Offensive matters in the stomach. Half  
 baked bread induced it in a gentleman of

this City while on his travels in France.

3 ~~Intense Cold~~ <sup>in water</sup>. Animals that sleep during

the winter are affected with Asphyxia. 4

Immersion in water. 5 Hanging. 6 Com-  
 -lagious and poisonous exhalati-  
 -ons. 7 Carbonic Acid Gas <sup>exhaled from</sup>

Charcoal, or fermenting substances. 8

9 Intoxication. ~~10 Stroke of lightning~~  
~~11 Stroke of lightning~~

✓ first mention such as names for  
them all  
~~each~~, and then mention the remedies  
that are ~~at~~ proper for Asphixia  
from <sup>each of the</sup> ~~add its~~ Canoco, ~~that have been~~  
~~mentioned.~~

In speaking of the Remedies that are proper to cure Asphyxia I shall mention such as are proper in Asphyxia from ~~the~~ its causes generally. <sup>In</sup> mention such as are proper in Asphyxia from <sup>each of</sup> all the causes that have been enumerated.

To the first belong,

1 ~~Inflating the~~ Placing the body in an easy and natural position, and stripping it of such Cloathing and ligatures employed in dress, as may tend to retard the return of life. -

2 warmth and gentle frictions to every part of the body. They should be gentle, or forcible, according to the supposed

✓ This practice is founded upon the  
importance of air in beginning &  
supporting animal life. —

accumulation, or expenditure of the  
excitability by the sudden or gradual  
suspension of life. <sup>they should be</sup> If ~~it has been~~ <sup>possible</sup>  
gentle in the former, and possible in the  
latter case. —

3 Inflating the lungs with air by  
placing the nose of a pair of bellows ~~in~~  
in one nostril, and stopping the other.  
There are facts which seem to render it  
probable that expired air has a greater  
power of making life when thrown  
into the lungs



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than common ~~liquid~~ Atmospheric  
 Air. Linnæus revived his youngest Daugh-  
 ter who was still born, by blowing his <sup>amount</sup>  
 breath into her lungs. There is an ~~act~~  
 in the German Ephemerides of a woman  
 being revived in the same way. It is  
 probable the resuscitation of the Phuana  
 -mites; you mentioned in the Old testa-  
 ment was effected by these means. The  
 words which contain the history of this  
 event are as follow. "And he went up, &  
 lay upon the Child, and put his mouth  
 upon his mouth, and his eyes upon his  
 eyes, and his hands upon his hands, &  
 he stretched himself upon the Child, and the  
 flesh of the Child waxed warm." This  
 process was repeated after a short



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interval, upon which we are told the  
"Child sneezed seven times and opened his  
eyes". Kings II Chap: V 34 & 35. I have said  
the resuscitation of this Child was proba-  
bly effected by these natural means,  
but an efficacy was no doubt imparted  
to them by <sup>a</sup> supernatural power. It is in  
this way we often find a concurrence  
of natural and supernatural power in  
many of the events recorded in the Old &  
New Testaments. Perhaps the resuscited  
Air employed in the Cases that have  
been mentioned acts more certainly than  
atmospherical Air from its being some-  
what reduced, and thus more assiduous-  
-dated to the excitability of the lungs.  
2 Besides the Air which is conveyed into  
the lungs. stimulating ~~liquors~~ medicines,



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or liquor should be conveyed into the  
Stomach by means of a ~~rubbed~~ tube  
thrust through the Nostrils & so bent as  
descend a small distance into the Oes-  
ophagus.

3 Stimulating injections should be thrown  
into the bowels. Recollect that excitability  
is most cases, and perhaps in all cases  
of sudden death, longer in the  
intestinal canal than in any other part  
of the body.

The stimuli should be gentle ~~and~~<sup>or</sup>  
powerful whenever applied, according to  
the exertions that have been made by  
patients to save their lives. The greater or  
the more protracted those stimuli have  
been the more powerful should be the

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1 Speaking at first in a feeble, and gradually in an elevated tone of Voice in the ear of a patient, has sometimes revived suspended life. This practice is founded upon the sense of hearing, and the mind being still in a healthy and active state. Talking of the place and time of interring the supposed dead body revived a former citizen of Philadelphia who ~~was~~ thought to be dead in the Island of Barbadoes, and the singing <sup>funeral</sup> a hymn had <sup>a</sup> similar effect we are told by upon the supposed dead body of a young woman in Germany.





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upper lip is soon felt throughout the whole system. The grand mother of an Irish gentleman now of this city, was ~~removed to~~ resuscitated by her lap dog jumping upon her Coffin and licking her nose and lips just before her the hour appointed for her interment & after the Company had assembled to follow her to the grave.

3 The intestines in all cases of sudden death retain their sensibility after it has perished in other parts of the body. For which reason, they should always be stimulated by injections in our attempts to cure Asphyxia.

4 I have read an account of a young man, who had lain three days in

✓ Should not be neglected in desperate  
cases. <sup>This remedy is suggested by the</sup> ~~Recall~~ the stones that are upon  
word of persons discovering signs of life  
and were moving afterwards from  
the first incision of <sup>a digging</sup> ~~a separating~~ knife.

a state of apparent death, by pinching  
a large portion of his skin. In this  
case the muscles were probably the  
last retreat of departing life. He  
did not revive until some time af-  
-ter the application of the remedy.  
After his recovery  
~~when he awoke~~, he complained very  
much of a soreness in the parts which  
had been pinched. cutting the flesh

5 In favor of the application of Stimuli  
to the wind pipe. Dr Jones relates the fol-  
-lowing fact in his Vulgar cross in  
medicine. A gentleman in Devonshire  
who had lived freely died, and was laid out  
in state. His butler went into the room  
where he lay in order to give each of the  
persons who watched his corpse during



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the night a glass of brandy. When he  
came to the Corpse of his master, he  
said "Come old Quilbourn I will not  
pass you by. You shall have a glass  
more you are dead, of what you  
lived so dearly while you were alive"  
and then opening his mouth, he poured  
into <sup>it</sup> a glass of the Spirit, some of which  
passed ~~into~~ thro' the Glottis into his trachea  
and excited a Cough which set the blood  
of his whole body in motion, and thus  
brought back his life. The importance  
of stimulating the lungs has been acknow-  
ledged by ~~the~~ inflating them with Air.  
The mode of exciting them which has  
been ~~suggested by~~ <sup>suggested by</sup> an Accident, promises  
to be a useful Addition to the Action of  
Air upon them. <sup>additional</sup>  
I shall now mention certain remedies  
for Apoplexia suited to its particular Causes.



The Remedy for Asphyxia should be different according to its Cause. I shall

1 When it arises from violent emotions or passions of the mind, or from <sup>offensive</sup> ~~offensive~~ <sup>offensive</sup> matter in the stomach, the stimulus from there should be opposed by more powerful stimuli applied to every sensible external part of the body, & to the bowels by means of injections.

— Boiling water applied to the head & breast, promises more immediate relief than any other stimulus, & should by all means be used.

2 In Asphyxia from <sup>the remedy</sup> Cold should be the gradual application of warmth a few degrees above the ~~the~~ temperature of the body, and its gradual increase afterwards.

✓ or of a longer time floats upon the  
Surface of the water.

In Asphyxia from Drowning, the remedies  
 should be with all those which have been  
 mentioned, the extraction of water from  
 the lungs by means of an instrument  
 contrived by Dr Goodwin for that purpose.  
 The <sup>Doctor</sup> ~~Dr~~ has proved however that death  
 from Drowning is not induced by this water,  
 but by the want of ~~any~~ <sup>the</sup> oxygen the usual  
 stimulus of oxygen upon the lungs.

It has often been asked,  
~~It has sometimes been asked, why a~~  
 body which has been drowned, first sinks and  
~~aff afterwards in the course of a day or two, or even floats~~  
~~then floats.~~ To this question I answer, - the  
 body in its first immersion, contracts from  
 terror or fear at which time it becomes <sup>specifically</sup>  
 heavier than the water. When these contractions  
 are relaxed, the body rises & floats upon  
 the surface of the water from its specific

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gravity becoming the same as that of the water. It is probable life is not completely extinguished, until those contractions on Spasms are completely relaxed.

4 Asphyxia from hanging some has supposed to arise from a stoppage of the reflux of blood from the brain, but ~~later~~ late experiments prove that it is induced wholly by the stoppage of respiration. The bloodletting so commonly prescribed for it ~~is~~ under the influence of a belief that the disease was Apoplexy, should be omitted, & the ~~same~~ remedies formerly mentioned, particularly the excitement of the lungs should be chiefly relied upon for a cure.

5 Asphyxia from Contagious or miasmata should be treated with all the remedies formerly



mentioned, and particularly with fresh  
 Air. <sup>Its efficacy is strongly enforced by</sup> ~~Recall~~ the case recorded by Dr. Syden-  
 =ham of a man who was supposed to  
 be dead from the small pox being revived  
 & cured by the opening the windows of the  
 room in which he had lain and placing  
 him in a stream of fresh air with  
 nothing but a winding sheet upon his  
 body.

6 Asphyxia from lightning &  
 from Carbonic Acid Gas, ~~the~~  
 from intoxication, are to be relieved by  
 the affusion of cold water <sup>upon</sup> ~~to~~ the head  
 in addition to the general remedies formerly  
 mentioned. When Drunkenness was more  
 common in our City than it is at present,  
 I have seen it cured by dragging the

~~fact of Spincter Ardi in foroles and of all~~  
~~the muscles of the body;~~ by the factor which accompa-  
~~and -~~ <sup>General</sup>  
~~accompanied with obvious marks~~  
~~of putrefaction.~~ ~~I am indebted to a good~~  
~~housewife for this last mark of death.~~  
~~A fowl is never fit for the pot until~~  
~~these marks have passed.~~ ~~These should marks should~~  
~~be continued for some time, for the~~ This  
~~factor has sometimes taken place in mar-~~  
~~sever without being followed by~~  
~~signs of death.~~ <sup>a recovery take</sup> ~~Sir John Pringle~~  
~~takes notice of it.~~ I have ~~once seen it in~~  
~~place~~ <sup>young Warran in this city take place</sup>  
~~in a patient whose~~  
in whom this factor was very perceptible;  
for which reason all the marks of death  
interment should always be delayed in

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patient to a pump & pumping water  
upon his head for ten or fifteen minutes.  
The cure has been so complete by this  
remedy, that the patient has walked home  
without staggering from the place where it  
was used.

~~Asphyxia from lightning has been used~~  
~~in snuffing up by the~~

recovery from  
In ~~all~~ cases of Asphyxia, the system  
<sup>sometimes</sup> reacts with so much force as to  
require bleeding. This should never be  
omitted when indicated, - <sup>from</sup> neglecting it,  
chronic diseases & death have sometimes  
followed an <sup>supposed</sup> cure of apparent  
death.

The signs of death 1 a Clamminess of  
the <sup>skin</sup> 2 an acid, or an alkaline odor, and  
3 a total relaxation of the Spinal Muscles. ✓

not only in all the common cases of

1. Suspected cases of Asphyxia, ~~until the factor~~  
~~has continued for some time and is obvious~~

~~upon every part of the body, - but in all cases~~  
~~in which death has occurred suddenly, or~~  
~~of sudden death, and in most cases of death~~  
~~the transition has been sudden from apparent health~~  
~~from acute diseases which have occurred~~  
~~or in acute diseases to death, and in all acute~~  
~~cases to death has occurred without the usual~~  
~~signs of asphyxia, in acute diseases such~~  
~~as fainting, a long choking, a suspension~~

~~of breathing, and the like~~  
~~until the instrument takes place~~  
~~without the usual signs of asphyxia,~~  
~~such as fainting, choking, suspension,~~  
~~and extreme pain; inter-~~  
~~ment should be delayed until the factor~~  
~~has continued for some time, and is~~  
~~obvious upon every part of the body.~~

